

German desk

Thus, the intensive East German misinforma-
tion and deception campaign in West Germany (see discussion
in Section II below) has a definite nuisance value because of
the sheer volume of the operations in use rather than because
of public credulity. Public acceptance of the forgeries
launched in obvious propaganda instruments like the East
German Neues Deutschland is so slight that [REDACTED]
installations in West Germany have decided in ^{several} recent
cases that counteraction would be superfluous.

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An Asian country, 1958. A member of the Soviet trade mission acts as case officer for a local agent. The agent, a journalist, is used to obtain information about and write derogatory articles on Americans in the area and on organizations in which there is a known or suspected American interest. The articles are not published locally, but are turned over to the Soviet case officer for publication in other areas. The articles are reportedly published under a pseudonym or attributed to "a Western correspondent who recently travelled through" the area with which the article deals.

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- b. THE MIRROR. Small Burmese-language daily published in Rangoon. THE MIRROR has no official connection with the Burmese CP, but is a consistent channel for pro-Communist and pro-Soviet Bloc propaganda. According to a November 1957 report (F source; no confirmation) THE MIRROR was subsidized for some time by the Soviet Embassy in Rangoon, but the Soviets had later (no dates given in report) turned responsibility for continuing the subsidy over to the ~~CHICOM~~ ^{Chinese Communist} Embassy, with which the Soviet Embassy was said to work in close cooperation.

e. BERITA MINGGU, of Indonesia, described as an "extreme-left weekly of small circulation, but not an official CP publication."

f. LA PATRIE. Weekly, published in Bangkok, Thailand.

Noted for its promotion of pro-Soviet propaganda, but so far as known has no official CP connection.

g. BINTANG TIMUR. Described in one report as a "small for-left but not officially Communist Indonesian-language newspaper," and in another as receiving a financial subsidy from the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI). Further information needed.

Dick

A Middle-Eastern country, early 1958. The Cultural Attache of a Soviet Embassy, in a private conversation with Journalist X, commented on complaints of the local CP that the Soviets were not helping it. He added that he had recently explained to one of the local CP leaders "the difficulties and limitations imposed by Moscow." In repeating this to X, the Soviet remarked that the Soviets "are willing to assist financially provided people here give us articles describing activities of Americans in (the country concerned) which we can publish in the foreign press."

The report does not make it clear whether this remark applied to the local CP or was directed at X himself.

NE

Cairo

Attachment 2,

a photocopy of the ROUNTREE Circular, surfaced in the Cairo

daily ^{*l.c.*} AL AHRAM on 26 July 1958, is an example of this type

of forgery. (Among the errors ~~occurring in this~~ forgery are

use of the classification "Confidential Security Information,"

which had been dropped by the State Department long before

the alleged date of this forgery; use of the number "11" at a

period when the actual numbers of circular cables ran high in

the hundreds; etc.)

c. AL-MASAA of Beirut. As of 1947, AL-MASSA was a small daily, with an estimated circulation of about 5,000 copies, noted chiefly for its extremist Arab-nationalist and anti-West, anti-U.S., anti-CHAMOUN stand. Its slogan was that the Arab States "should cooperate with the Devil" to regain Palestine. As of late summer 1958, when the paper was used for surfacing the forged "JOHN H" letter, AL-MASAA had been outlawed in Lebanon and was printed and circulated illegally, with "a six-months penalty" (presumably a jail sentence) for anyone found with it--or other banned newspapers--in his possession. The paper reportedly has close ties with the Cairo newspaper of the same name, and its content runs heavily to releases from TASS and other Soviet bloc news agencies. (AL-MASSAA of Cairo also follows the Soviet propaganda line, faithfully enough that at least one reporting officer has referred to it as "the Cairo PRAVDA." Its editor, Khalid MUKHI-AL-DIN, was one of the original members of the secret officers' group around NASSER. He has long been identified as a Communist, and has been assiduously cultivated and widely quoted by the overt propaganda organs of USSR. Like R. K.

KARANJIA of BLITZ, he became openly identified with the
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World Peace Council during the Stockholm meeting of mid-1958.)

d. AL-QABAS of Damascus was described in an ODACID report of March 1958 as "a Damascus daily which was solidly pro-West until Said QUDMANI of the (Communist-dominated) SYRIAN LEAGUE OF ARAB WRITERS became its co-editor. QUDMANI has succeeded in changing the policy of the paper to pro-Soviet, since he took over as co-editor in late 1957." Since the incident which places AL-QABAS on the 1957 propaganda-forgery chart took place in March, it may be that its use of the material at that time was unwitting. More information is needed.

a. BLITZ. Weekly, published in Bombay, India. Directed by R. K. KARANJIA. In 1947 KARANJIA stated that he had once been a CP member but had left the Party. He has since denied ever having been a member. He has consistently used BLITZ, however, as a vehicle for pro-Soviet (and pro-Nasser) propaganda, BLITZ regarded the local CP and its affairs with a faintly jaundiced editorial eye until about mid-1957, when it began to move in the direction of approval of Indian CP actions. In the summer of 1958, KARANJIA made his first step toward official identification with Communist-sponsored organizations as such, when he attended the World Peace Council meeting in Stockholm and was elected to membership in the World Peace Council. On the return journey to India, he stopped in London, Paris and Cairo. In addition to a small staff of correspondents in various parts of India, BLITZ maintains a London correspondent, Paula WIKING.

The only instance in which a propaganda forgery
has been reported as receiving propaganda play in CP newspapers
outside the Soviet Bloc has been in the forgery of the Czech
emigre newspaper Ceske Slovo, q.v. in Attachment 7. In

promotion of this campaign the forged material was quoted as

official organ of the Czech CP, Rude Pravo and in the
authentic in the CP newspapers Volkstimme of Vienna and

Zeitung of Luxembourg, as well as in the non-CP but pro-regime

language
Czech emigre newspaper Svobodne Ceskoslovensko of Chicago.

~~This aspect of forgery replay will be investigated further, since~~

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SECRET/NOFORN

*Neue Zeit, in Graz, Austria
promoted on 2 Aug 58 -
~~Friedenliche Zeitung~~
Wahrheit, in Graz 27 July 58*

c. CESKE SLOVO. Czech emigre newspaper published in

Munich. July 1958 issue forged for use as anti-Western

propaganda, and mailed ^{through use of two genuine mailing} to an out-of-date but genuine

^{CS lists - one out of date (obtained by several years earlier by} subscription list purloined (means unknown) from the

^{means unknown) and one up to date, obtained by burglarizing} real newspaper of that name. Origin of the forgery un-

^{the fact that it was a} known, but ~~until further evidence is received, presum-~~

~~by~~ Czech IS.

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SECRET/NOFORN

SECRET/NOFORN

i. SVOBODNE CESHOSLOVENSKO. Pro-regime Czech - ^{long ago}

~~emigre~~ newspaper published in Chicago, Illinois. No

official CP connection known.